

**Bureau of Reclamation
Klamath Basin Area Office
Klamath Project Revised Water Management Procedure
Variable Base Flow Procedure**

Introduction

Reclamation has developed the Variable Base Flow (VBF) procedure for the operations of the Klamath Project (Project) in order to comply with the requirements of the 2010 National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) biological opinion (BO), reasonable and prudent alternative (RPA), and Incidental Take Statement and associated Terms and Conditions. The VBF procedure was developed based on these objectives: (1) provide more certainty in obtaining minimum Upper Klamath Lake (UKL) elevations, as outline in Table 2-1 of the 2008 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) BO (i.e. targeting UKL elevations for the end of September that will be greater than 4138 feet in most years, etc.); and (2) meet the needs of coho salmon through flows outlined in Table 18 of the 2010 NMFS BO and RPA. The following sections describe the elements of the VBF procedure in more detail.

Variable Base Flow Modeling Procedure: March through September Time Period

For the March through September time period, an initial flow will be determined for each month based on the most current 70% exceedence forecast through September. Table 1 relates forecasts from percent of average to flows in cubic-feet-per-second (cfs). These initial base flows for March through September will range between the 95% and 40% exceedence values from Table 18 in the 2010 NMFS RPA with the exception of June. In June the initial base flow will range between the 95% and 30% exceedence flows from Table 18 in the 2010 NMFS RPA.

As hydrological input into UKL occurs each month, additional releases may be made when UKL elevations are above identified Threshold Elevations. The Threshold Elevations for UKL were developed through an iterative process in order to approximate the 2010 NMFS RPA Table 18 flows, while maintaining the 2008 Service BO minimums for UKL more often. The threshold elevations are shown below in Table 2. Above these elevations, flows will be released to mimic the natural inflow pattern into UKL.

Table 2: Threshold Elevations for UKL

Time Period	Threshold Elevations for UKL (in feet)
October	4141.7
November	4141.7
December	4142.0
January	4142.3
February	4142.6
March I	4142.6
March II	4142.9
April I	4143.0
April II	4142.9
May I	4142.6
May II	4142.4
June I	4142.5
June II	4142.5
July I	4141.8
July II	4141.8
August I	4141.0
August II	
September	4141.0

In periods when Threshold Releases are being made during March, April and May, a maximum flow release will be determined. Threshold Releases will not be increased above the maximum unless required for flood control. Therefore, the elevation of UKL will increase above the threshold elevations shown above if the flows at IGD are at the maximum flow. Maximum flows will be determined based on the current percent of average forecast shown in Table 3.

For example, if the May-September 70% exceedance inflow forecast is 124% of average, the maximum flow for May would be 3,480 cfs. If flows in May began to exceed this number while the lake was below the flood control limit of 4143.1 ft, then flows would be limited to 3,480 cfs in order fill UKL. Once flows dropped below the maximum flow, the operations would return to normal as described above. If the forecast falls between two forecasts on Table 3, the maximum

value will be interpolated. For example, if the March forecast was 115% of average, then the maximum would be 4,075 cfs.

Table 3: Forecast and Maximum Flows for March through May

Current 70% Exceedence Forecast	March	April	May
	Max Flow (cfs)	Max Flow (cfs)	Max Flow (cfs)
≥103%	3940	3930	3225
106%	3990	4065	3390
124%	4160	4230	3480
130%	4285	4425	3615
139%	4355	4585	3710
150+%	4460	4790	3845

The June 5% - 25% exceedance flows from Table 18 in the NMFS RPA increase rapidly from the 30% exceedance. Due to the unnatural curve of this increase and the significance of determining when flows above the 30% exceedance should occur, the timing of these higher flows will be determined through further discussions with representatives from Reclamation, the Service, NMFS and other key stakeholders. This team will determine when flows at or above the 25% exceedance would be warranted.

Variable Base Flow Modeling Procedure: October through February Time Period

For the October through February time period, the base flows will be equal to the 95% exceedence flows from Table 18 of the NMFS RPA. This time period includes the use of the 18.6 TAF of available water as required in RPA A.1 of the 2010 NMFS BO/Incidental Take Statement for flow variability. The recommended use of this volume will be determined by the flow variability technical team.

Irrigation Demand

Annual irrigation demand and its monthly distribution are based on amount of precipitation experienced in specified months prior to the irrigation season (as shown in Table 4). These precipitation/annual demand relationships are shown below in Table 4. However, irrigation deliveries are determined by the actual available water, and can be lower than the demand.

When determining the amount of water that is expected to be available for the irrigation season, the planning model considers the water necessary to meet the 95% exceedence flows from Table 18 in NMFS’ RPA and the end-of-September storage corresponding to the minimum Upper Klamath Lake elevation from the 2008 Service BO.

If the amount of water available to irrigation is less than the expected full irrigation demand, then the deliveries are reduced through the application of a “delivery factor” – a value between 0.0 and 1.0. A target delivery is calculated as the product of the delivery factor and the demand, allowing the target delivery to match the expected available water. The delivery factor calculation is updated each month. For example, in April, the delivery factor is calculated based on the April through September forecast, the 95% exceedence flows for April through September, and the minimum UKL elevation for September. In June, the calculation would change to be based on the expected June through September inflow forecast, the 95% exceedence flows for June through September, and the minimum UKL elevation for September.

If the timing of any time-step’s water supply cannot meet the target delivery that is calculated from the seasonal delivery factor and the demand, a shortage to the demand will result. For example, if the inflow forecast was high, but April began with a UKL elevation at or below the BO minimum, the model could calculate a delivery factor of 1.0, or 100%, for April through September but would create a project shortage in April until the UKL elevation was above the minimum elevation.

Table 4: Agriculture and Refuge Demands

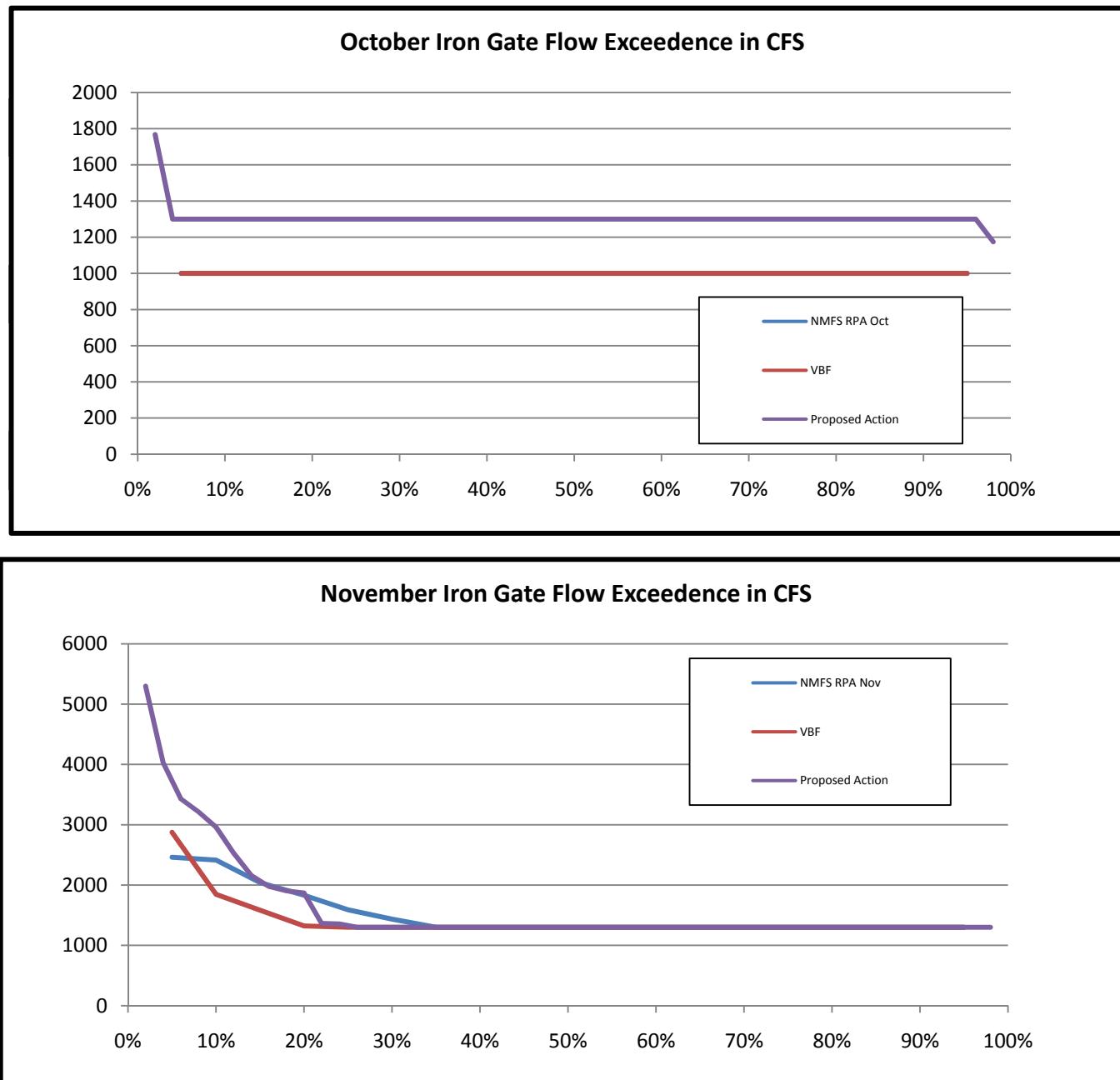
Feb-Mar Precipitation (inches)	Apr-Mar Area A1 Demand (TAF)	Apr-Mar Refuge Demand (TAF)	Oct-Jan Precipitation (inches)	Apr-Mar Area A2 Demand (TAF)
0.00 - 1.999	340	30	0.00 - 3.99	105
2.00 - 2.749	310	25	4.00 - 6.99	95
2.75 - 3.299	300	20	7.00 - 9.99	90
> = 3.3	275	15	> = 10.0	80

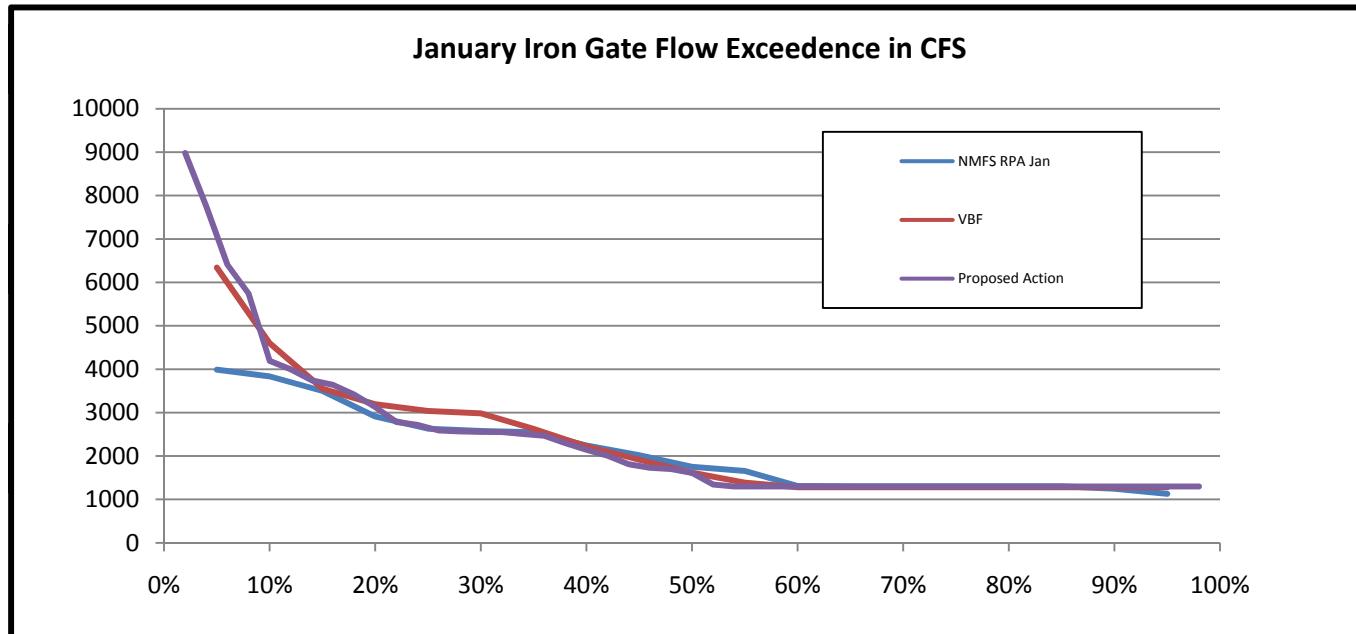
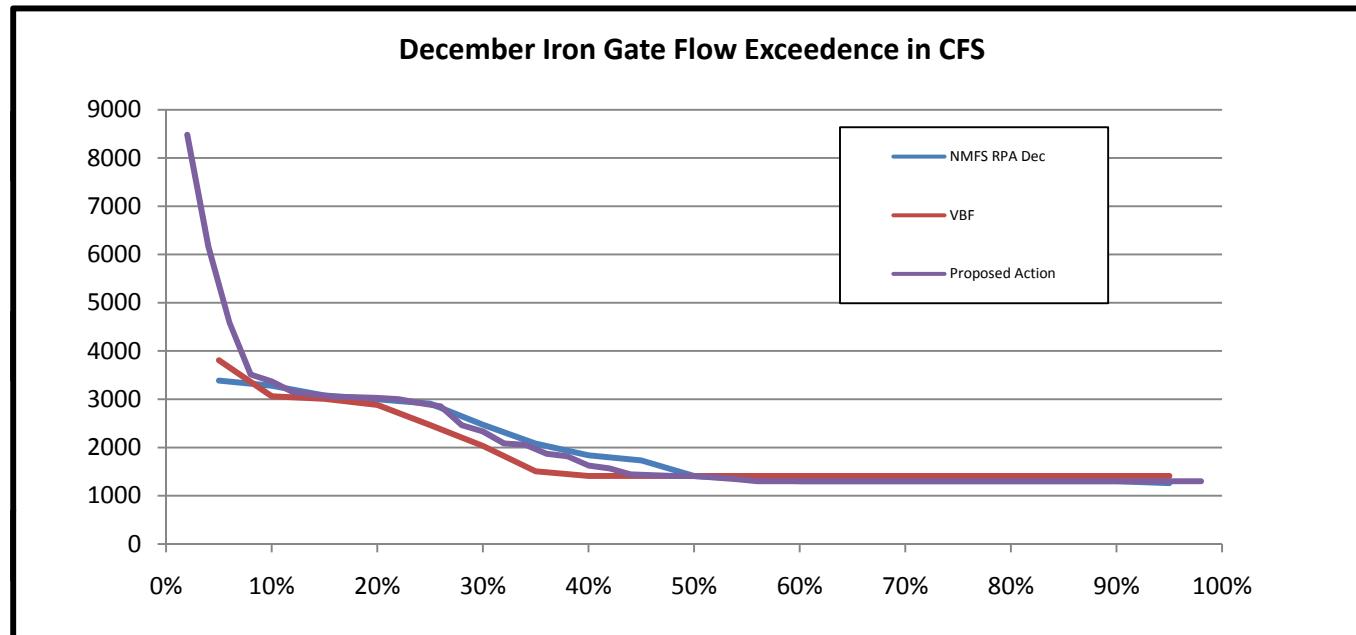
Conclusion

The VBF procedure attempts to meet the 2010 NMFS RPA exceedence Table 18 values by first calculating a base flow for each month, then releasing additional river flows (up to the maximum flow) based on meeting and/or exceeding UKL Threshold Elevations. The expected available water for irrigation for each month is based on expected inflows, Iron Gate Dam flows, and minimum UKL elevations. The VBF procedure also incorporates operational controls to address flood control realities on UKL. Lastly, any differences, by exceedence, between Table 18 and the modeled flows under the VBF procedure may be further reduced or eliminated through real-time operations that cannot be analyzed in a long-term planning model. Detailed modeling results are included in Appendix A. All modeling used to create these results was completed using the Water Resources Integrated Modeling System (WRIMS) modeling software. This model used the same inflow and project demand assumptions as previous WRIMS models for the Klamath Basin.

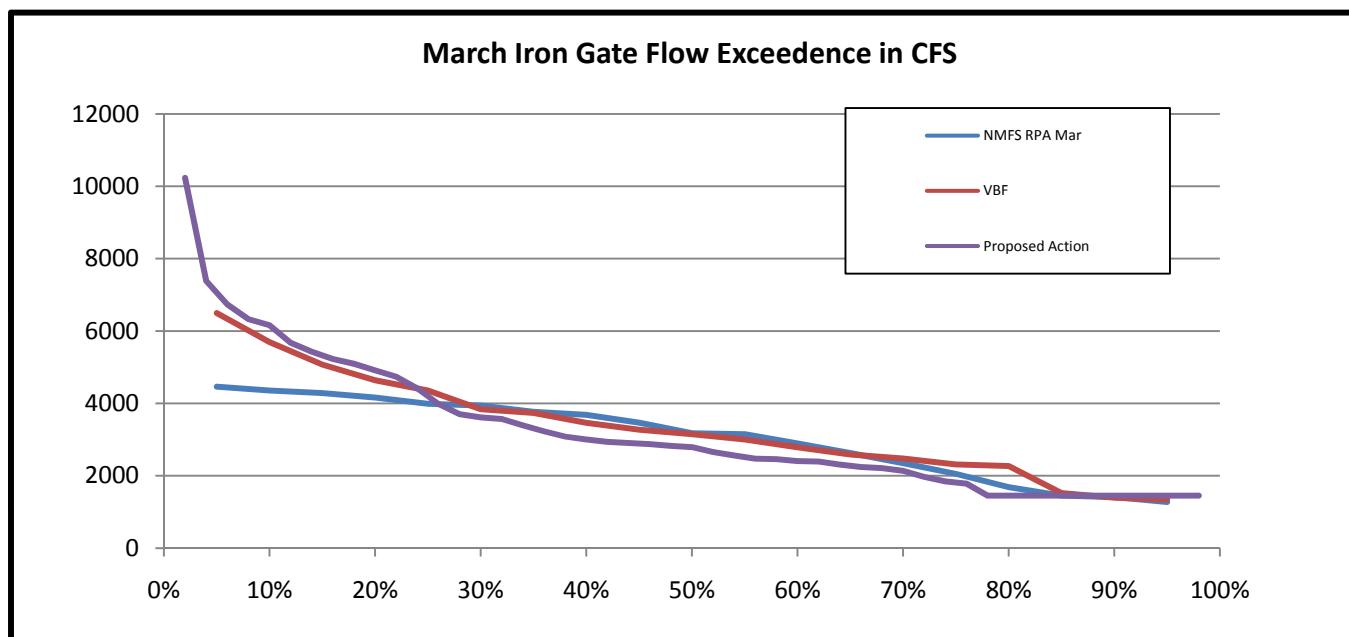
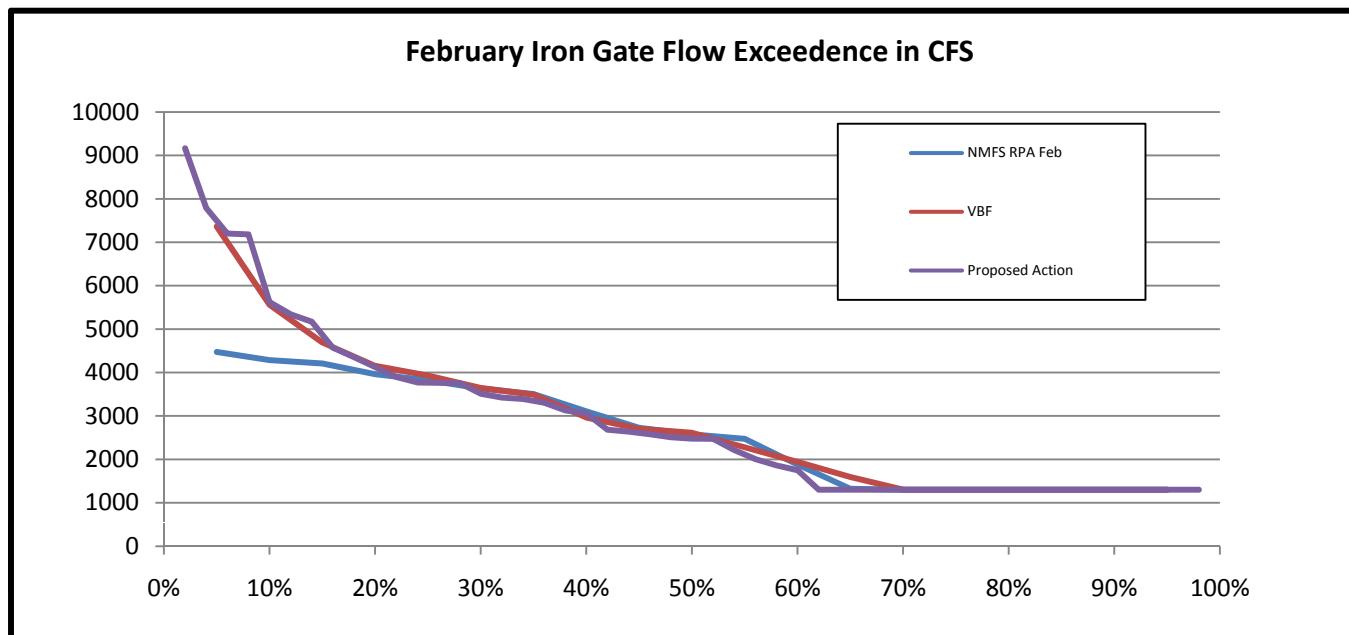
Appendix B contains a “*Clarification of Uncommon Terms Used*” in this document.

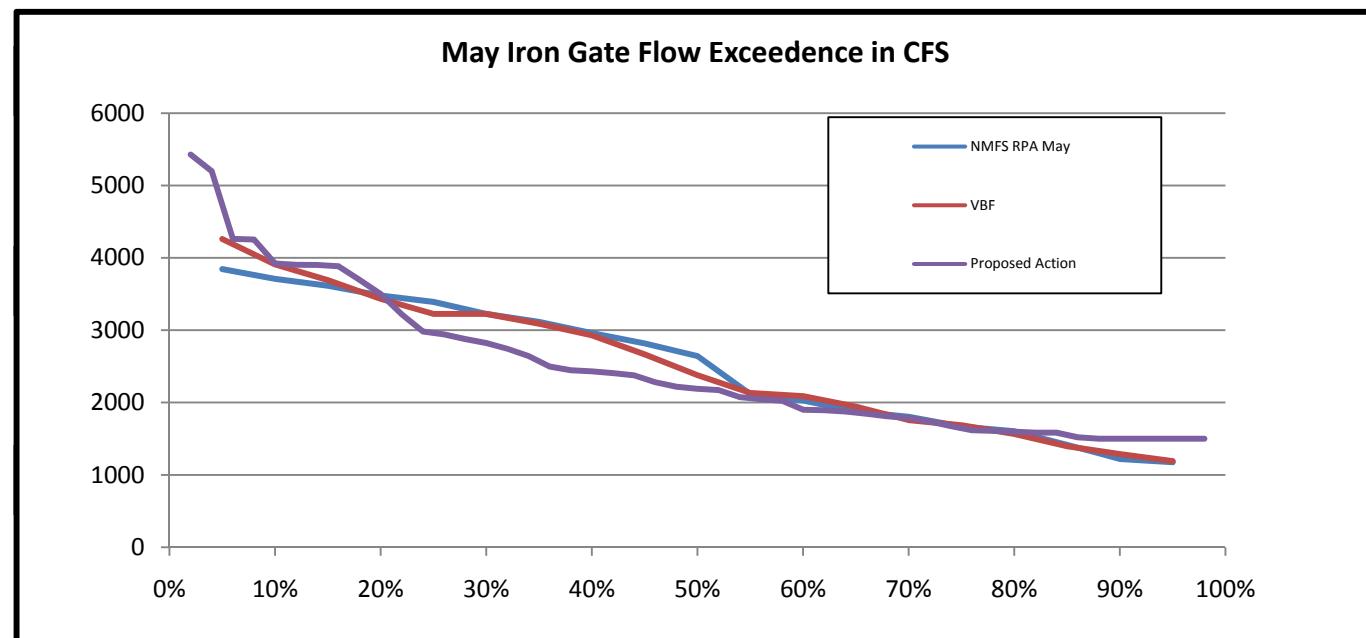
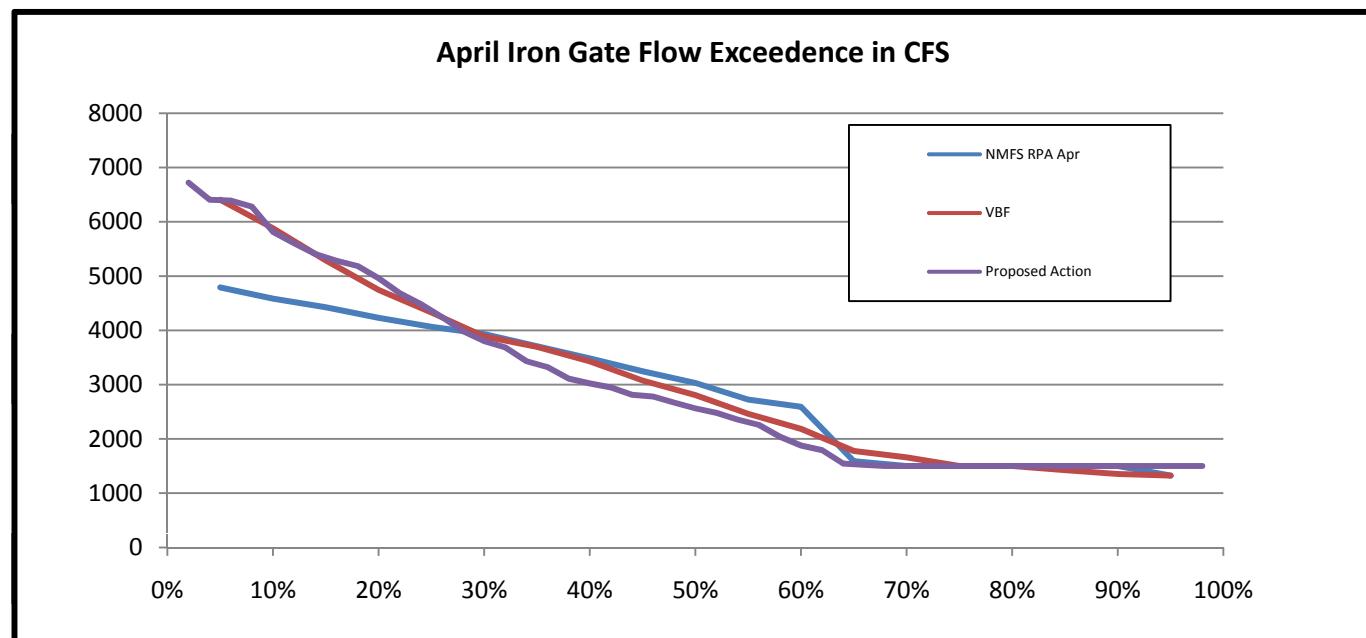
Appendix A

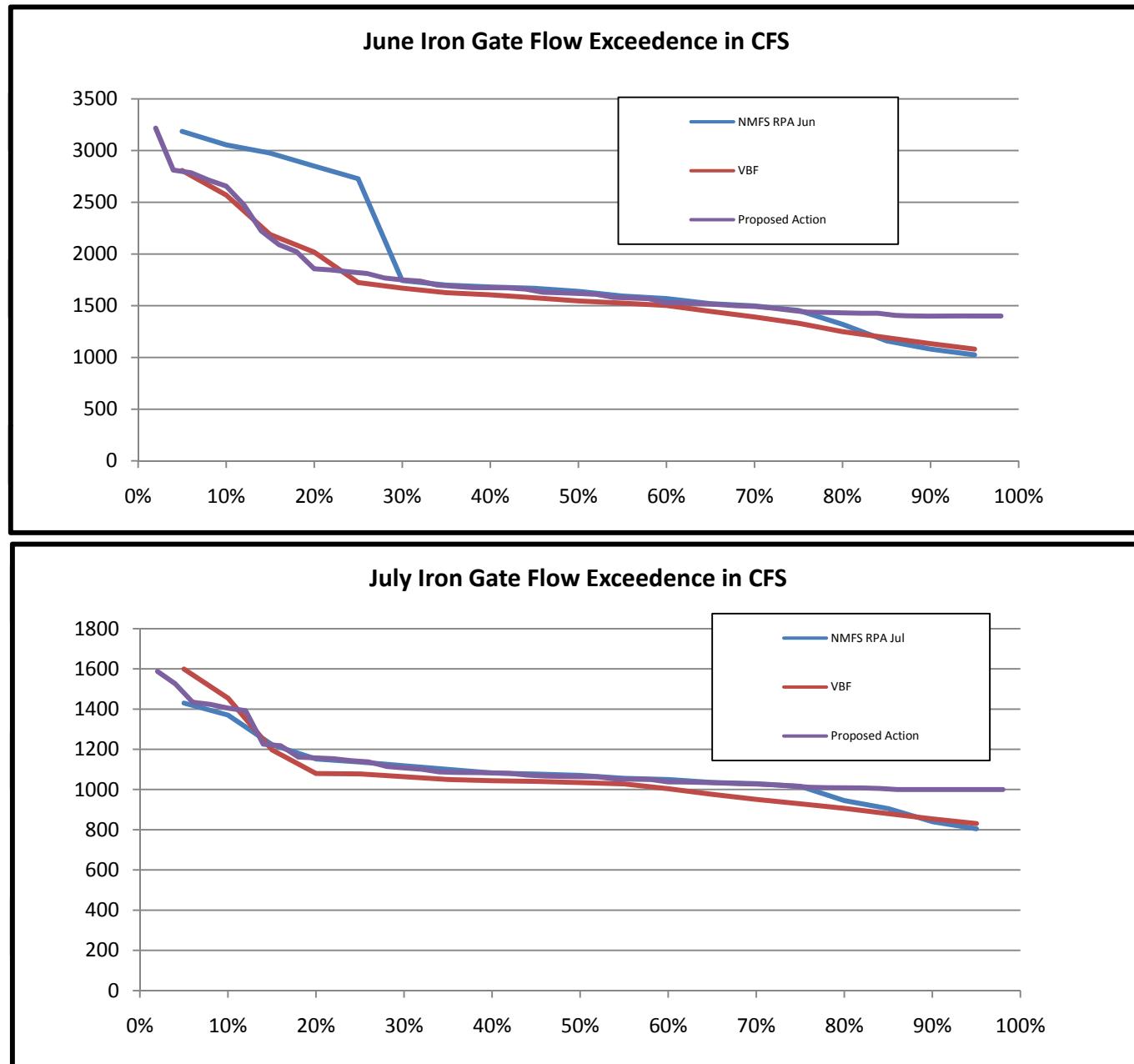




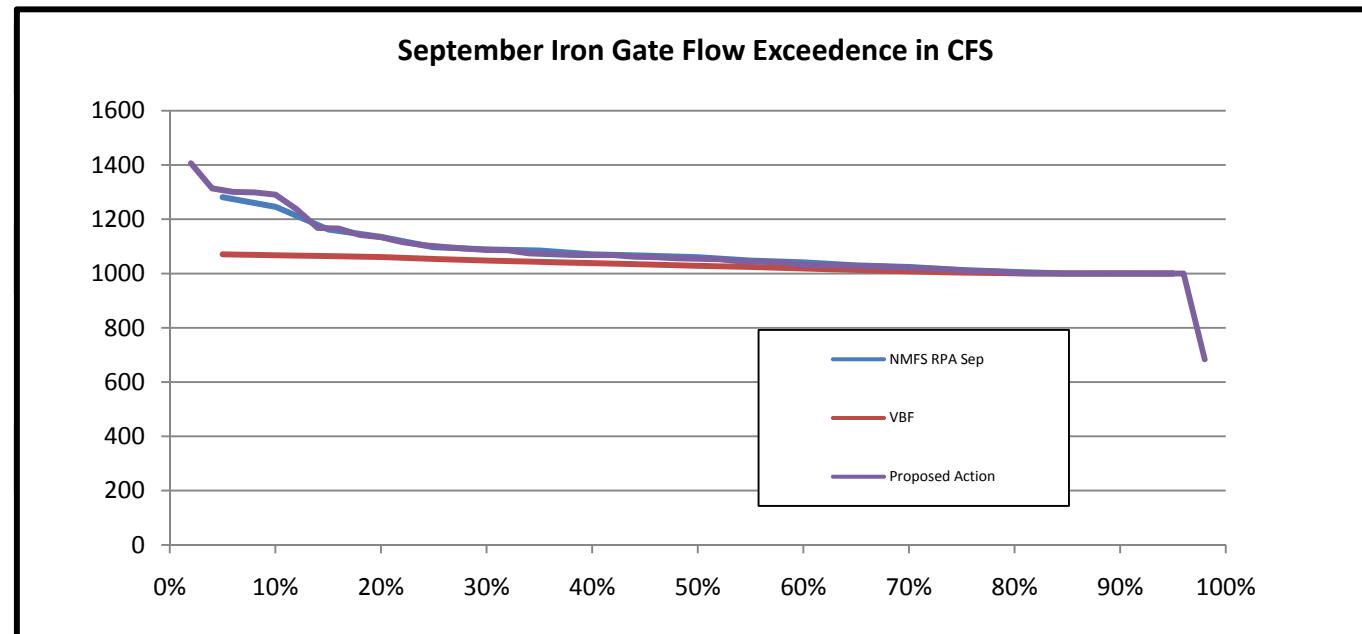
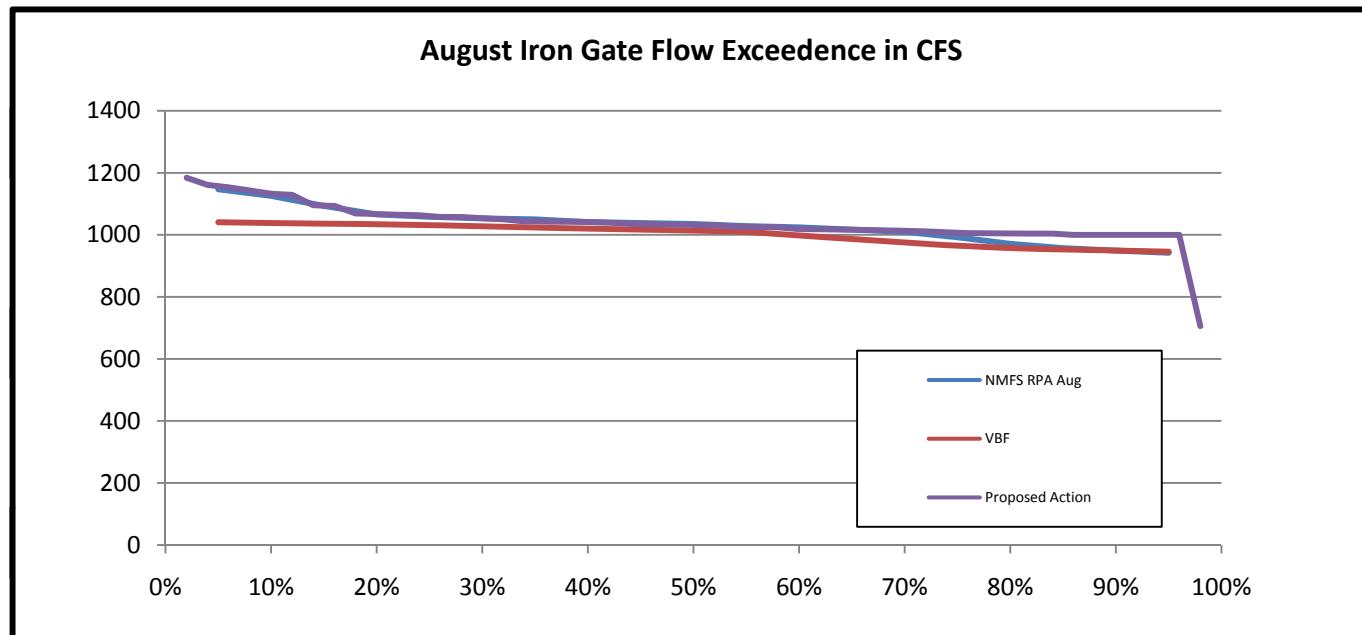
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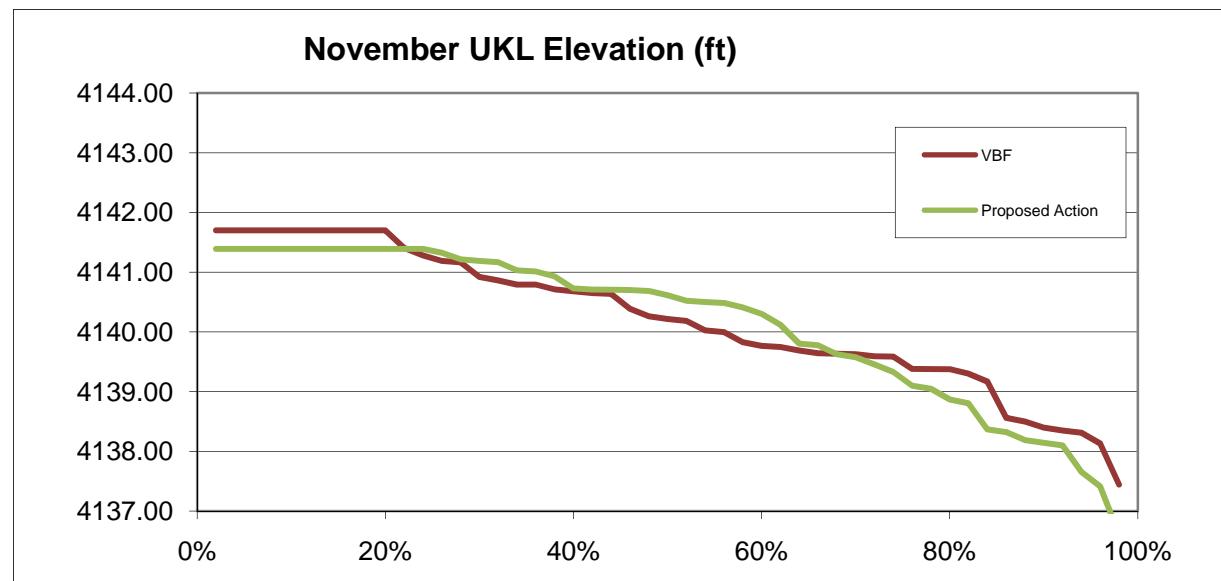
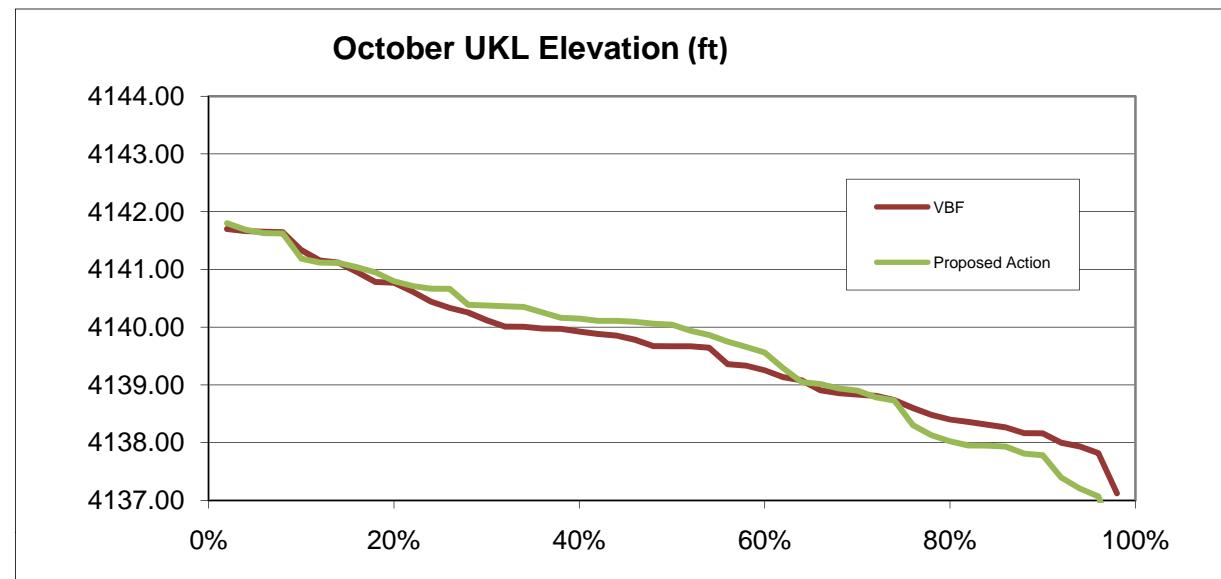


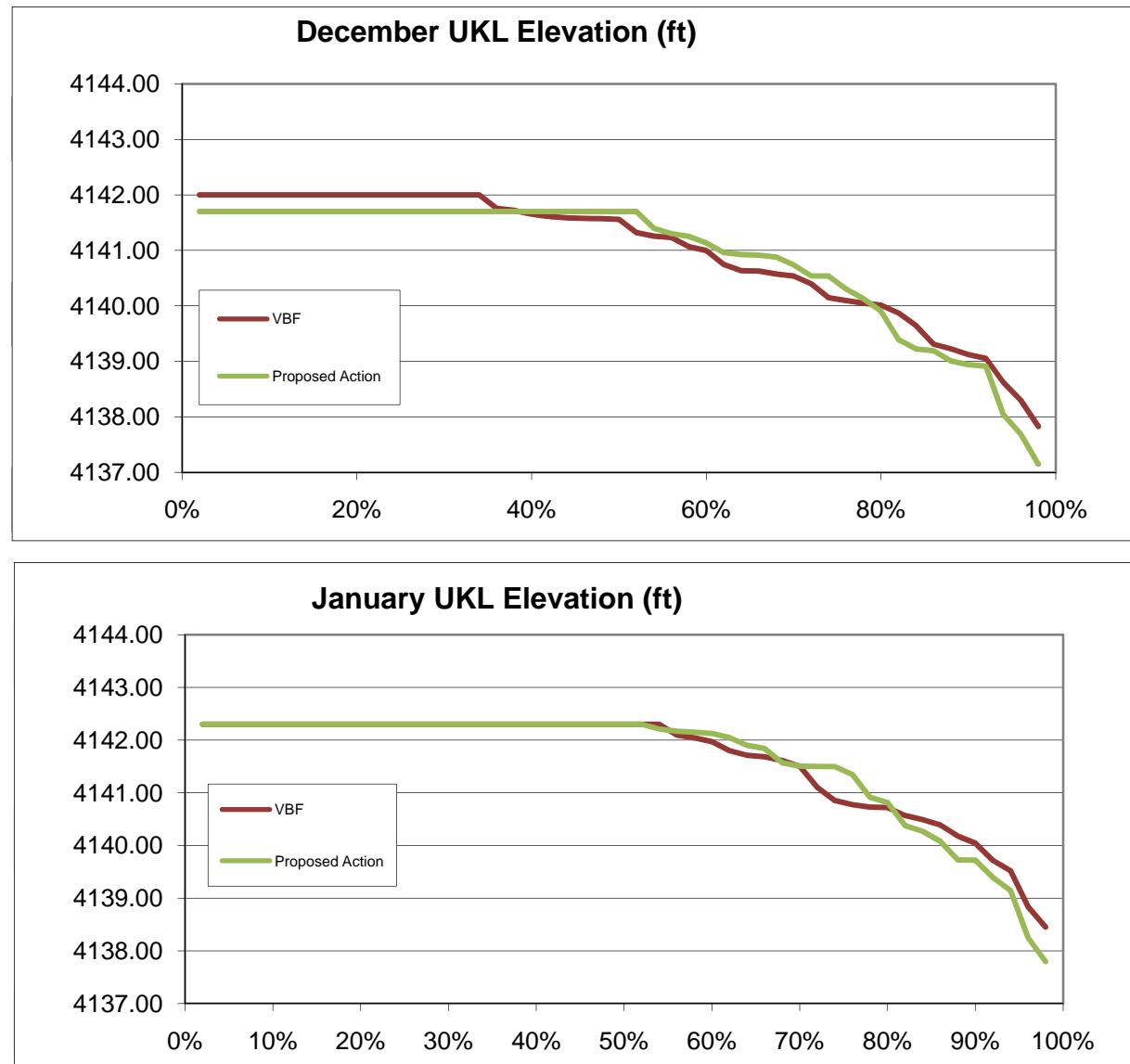


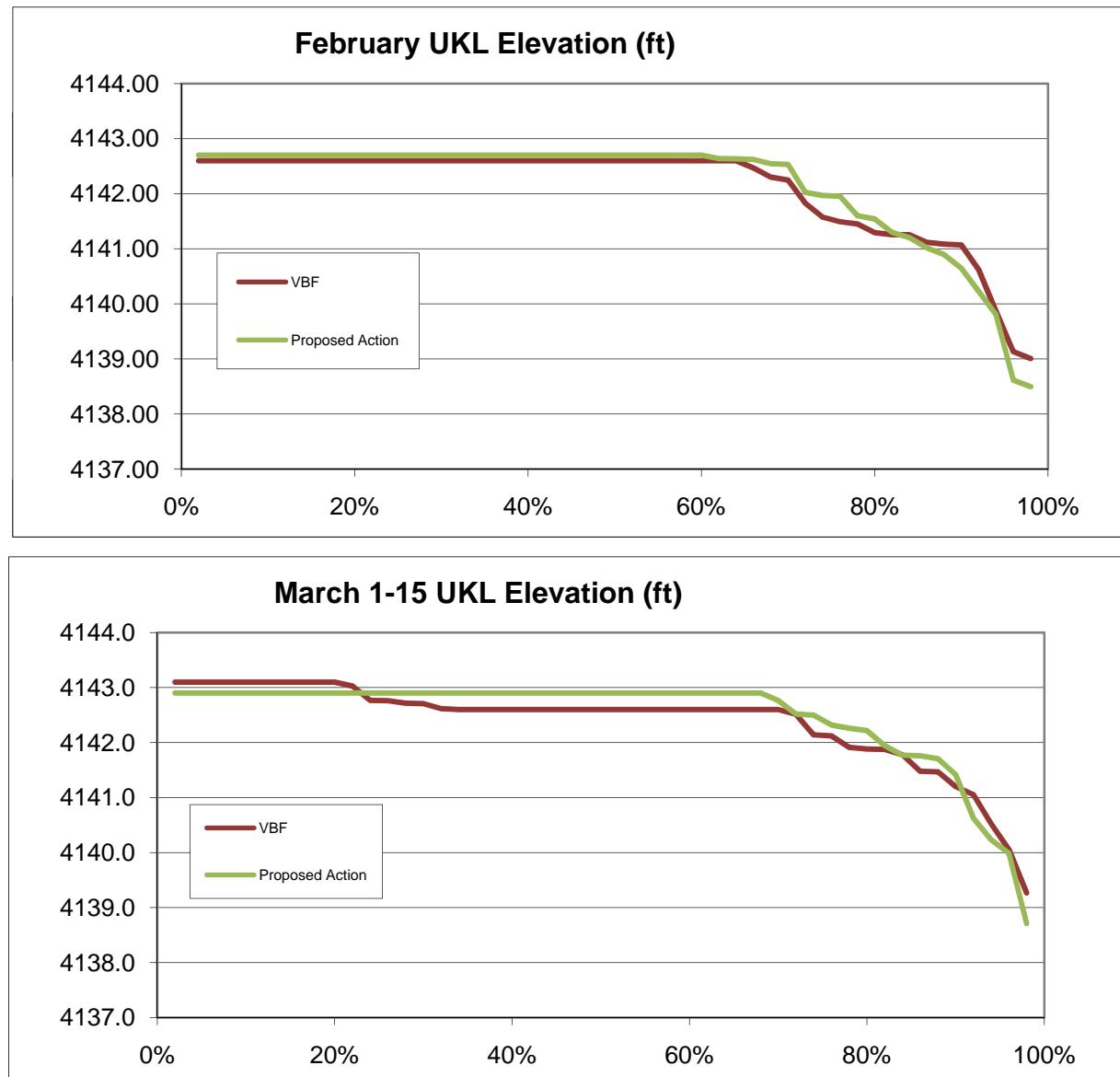


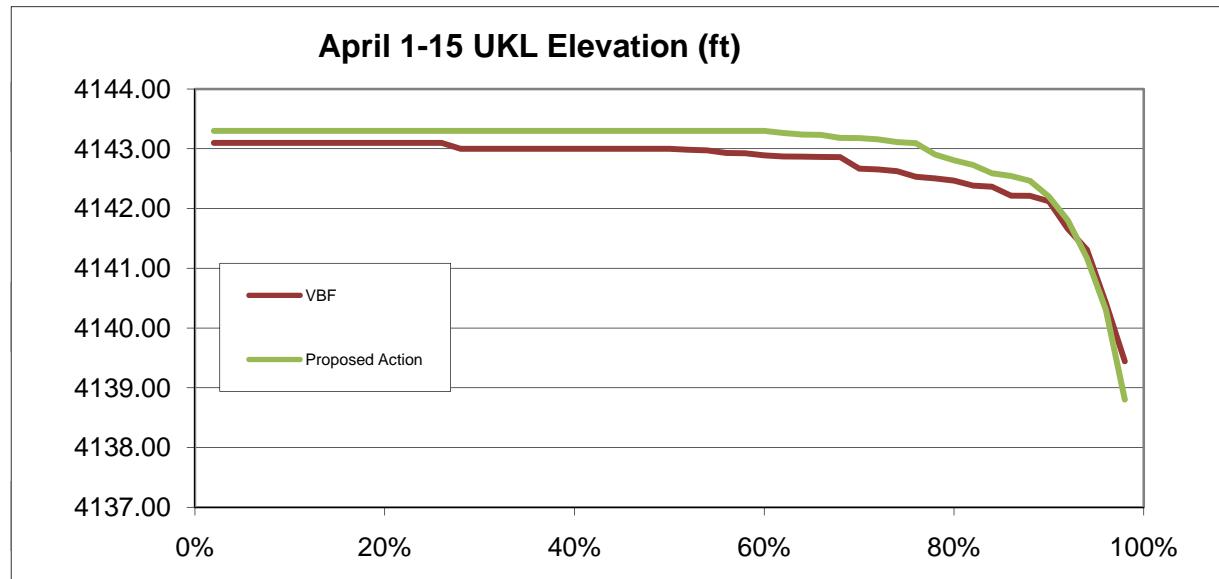
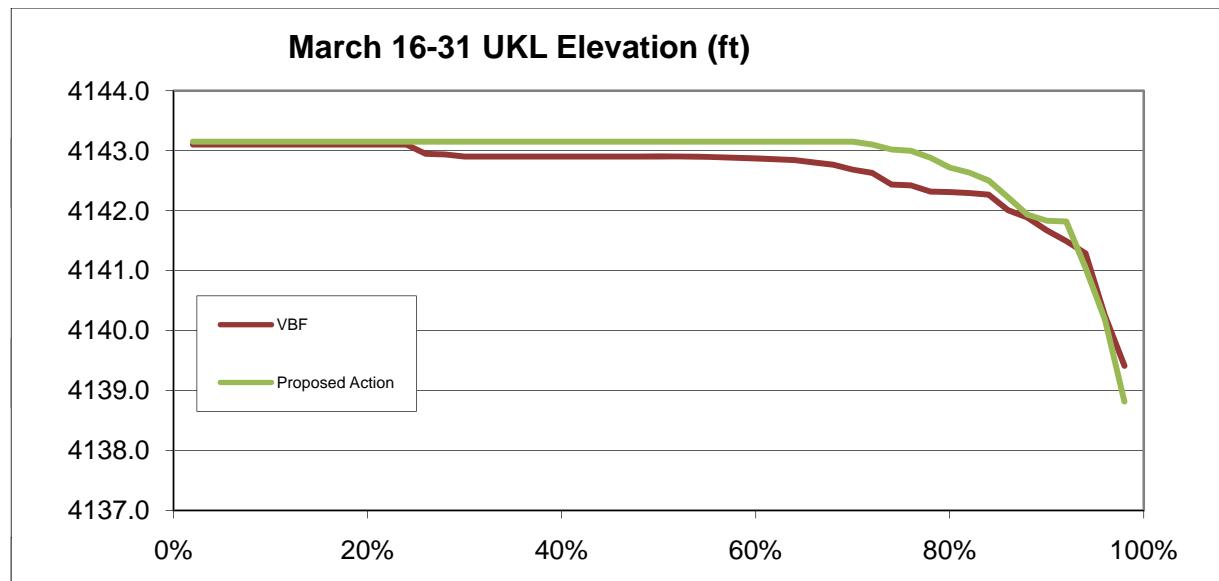
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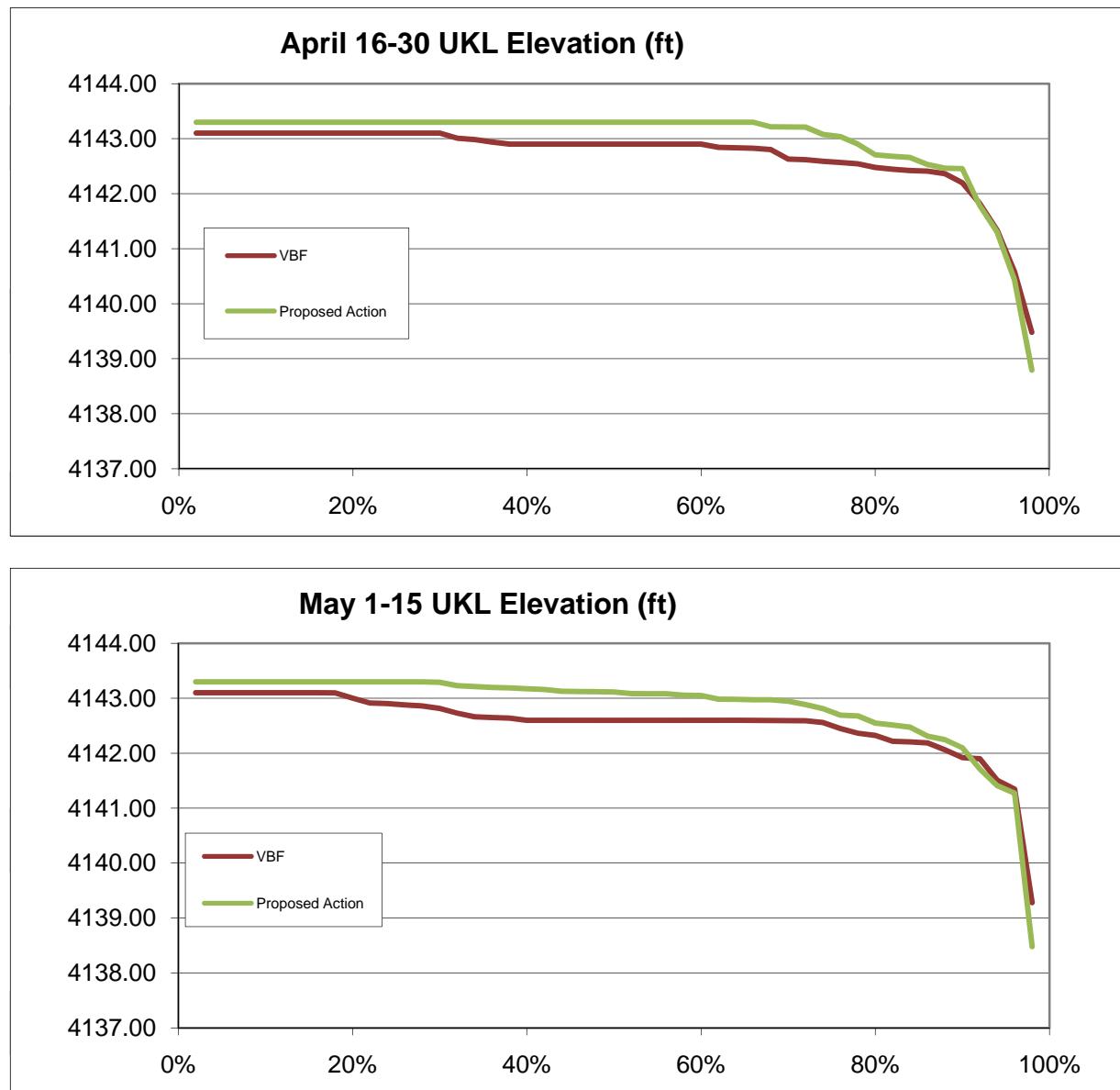


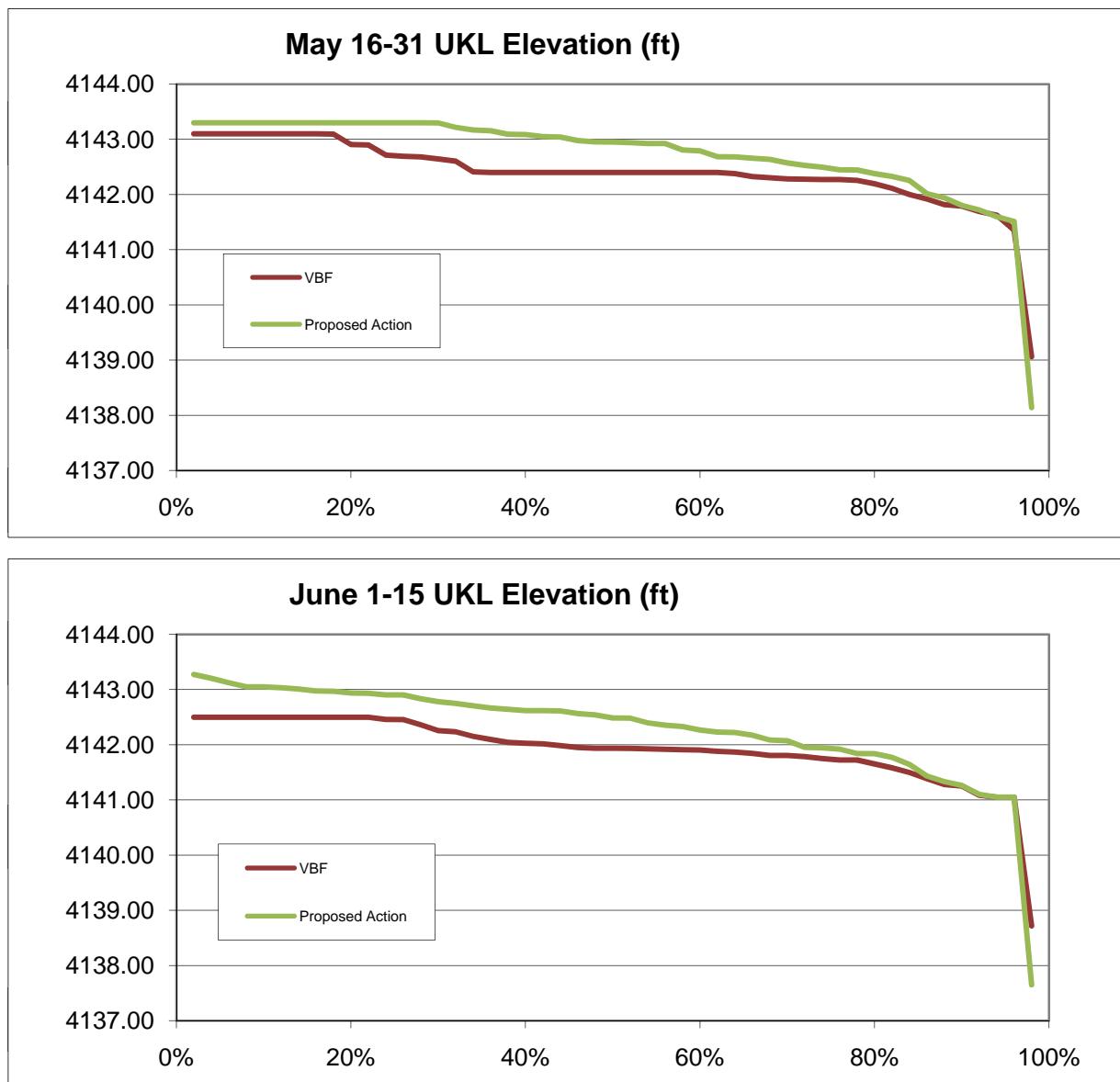


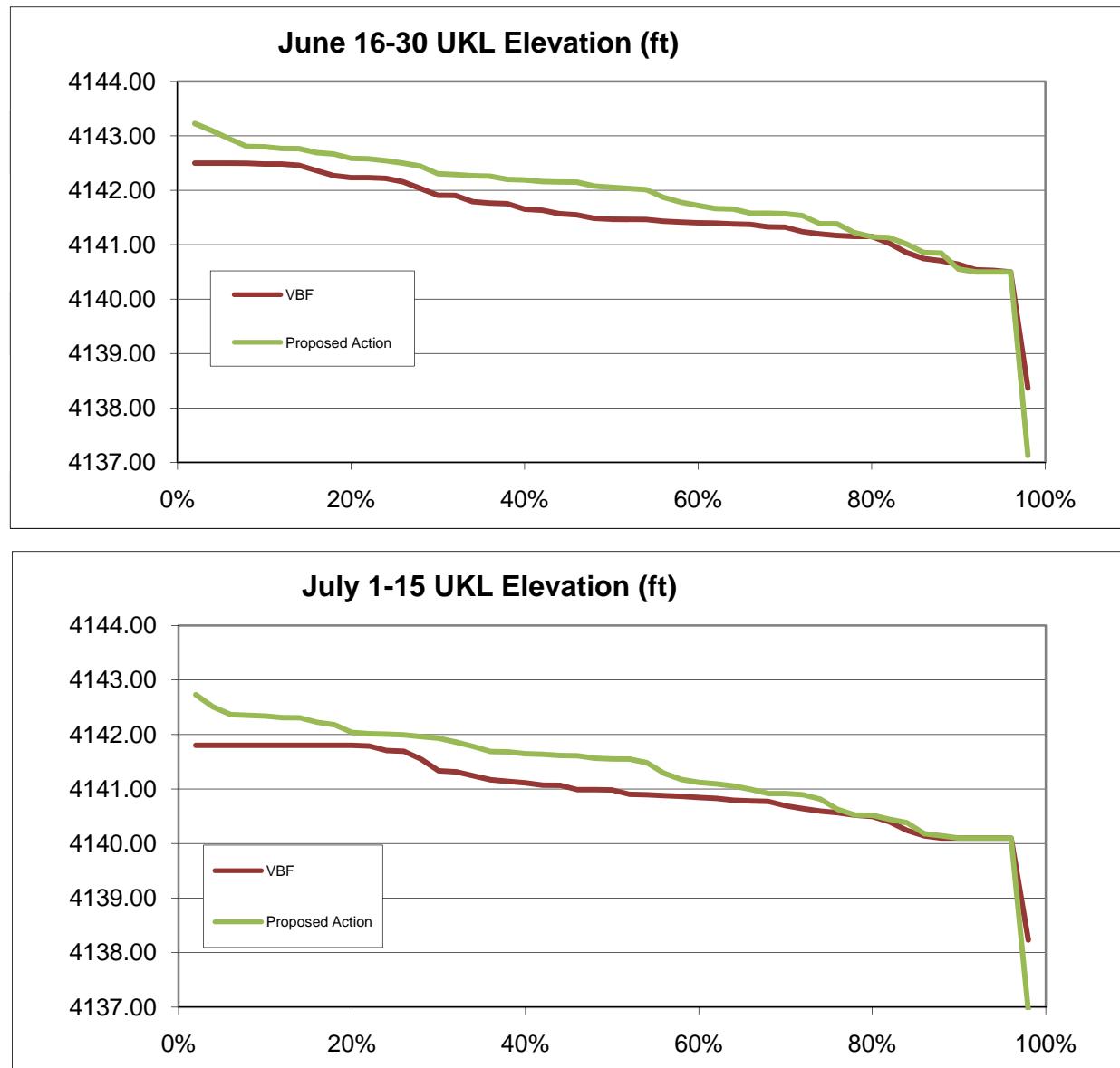


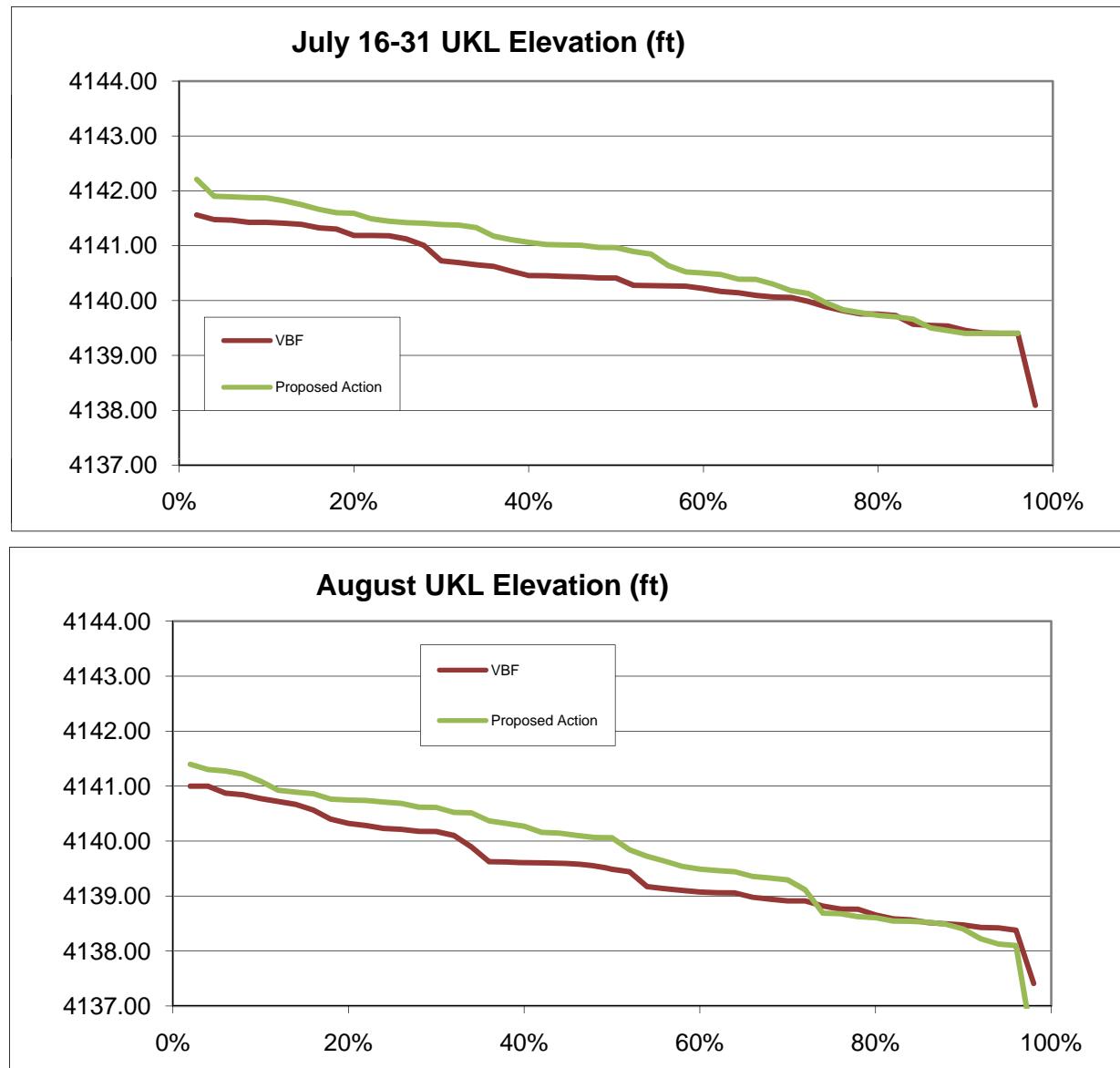


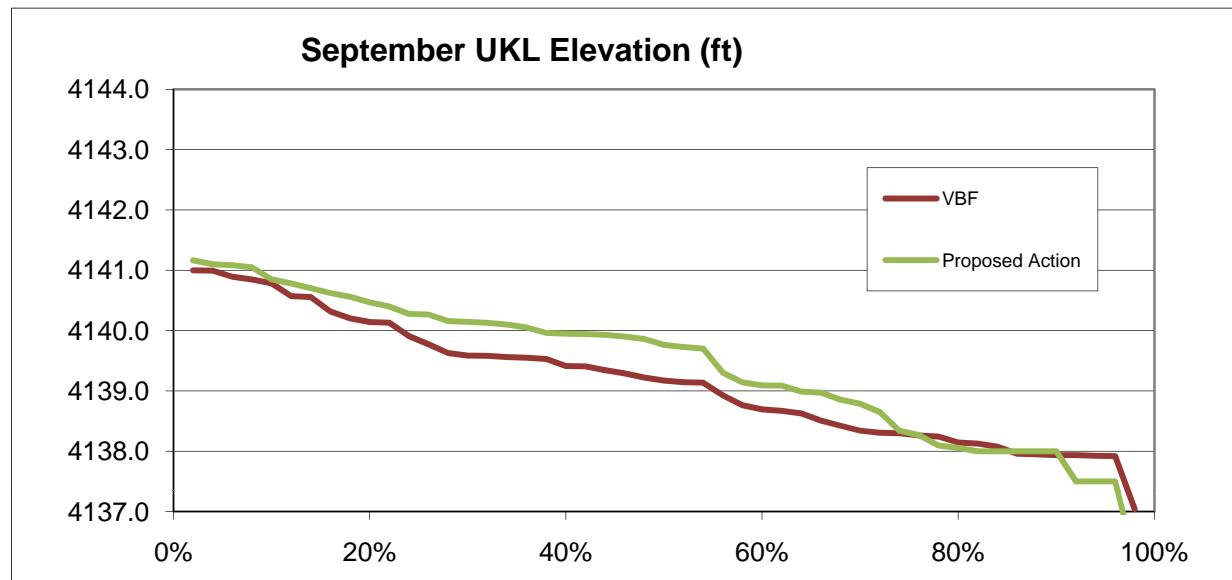












Appendix B

Clarification of Uncommon Terms Used in the Klamath Project Revised Water Management Procedure Variable Base Flow (VBF) Procedure

1. Exceedance Tables

A probability distribution function, commonly called an exceedance function, indicates the probability, or likelihood, that a variable will be greater than or less than a particular value. Regulatory agencies have requested to have Klamath basin modeling studies display model results for flows at Iron Gate Dam and water surface elevations in Upper Klamath Lake (UKL) this way, using separate exceedance functions for each individual time step through the year. This is intended to help regulatory agencies and stakeholders to visualize the range of results for a particular scenario and how often, over time, a flow or lake level target exceeds threshold values in time-steps of concern for various life stages of fish species.

The historical period of record for Net Inflow to UKL for water years 1985-2009 will be used as an example. The time series of inflow volumes can be organized in a column of values and a time series plot. See Figure B1.

The exceedance table, shown in Table B2, was created by sorting the values in each column, ranking the values from high to low. In the presentation of hydrology analyses, it cannot be stated that a value will never be exceeded or always be exceeded in the future, so the probabilities are assigned to range between $1/(n+1)$ and $n/(n+1)$ where n is the number of items in the sample being sorted. In the example, we have 25 years of data, so the exceedance probabilities range from 1/26 to 25/26. The data can be visualized by plotting as in Figure B2, which shows exceedance plots for selected time steps from TableB2.

An example interpretation of the data is as follows. For the time period that is the first half of March ("Mar I"), the highest value in our 25-year period is 161.9, which happened in 1986. It cannot be said that this value will never be exceeded, but it is not exceeded in our period of record, so it is assigned a low exceedance percentile of 1/26, or 3.8%. The lowest value in our 25-year period is 36.1, which happened in 1992. Again, we cannot say that there will never be a value lower than this, but there is no lower value in our period of record. The exceedance is determined as 25/26, or 96.2%.

An awareness of the following will help in using exceedance information in an appropriate manner.

- One cannot "read across a row" of an exceedance table as if it were a sequence. In other words, the values in the exceedance table for, say, the 50% row did not all happen in the same year. (It is important to note that the exceedance value is not an exceedance for a particular year, but rather for that particular time-step. In this case, the time-step is monthly or bi-monthly.) The March values are from 1997, April from 2007, May from 2009, June from 2005, July from 1993, August from 2007, and September from 1993, as highlighted in yellow in Table A1. This is especially the case for hydrology elements which are influenced by probabilistic weather events.

- When the period of record being analyzed is changed – more years or fewer years are considered, the exceedances associated with a particular value will necessarily change as well. For example, Table A2 has a 50% March I value of 79.0 TAF for the period of record of 1989-2009, but when considering the longer 1961-2009 period for UKL Inflows typically used in Klamath Basin modeling, the same March I value of 79.0 TAF has an exceedance of 52% instead. This can be an important type of distinction, depending on how the information is being used.

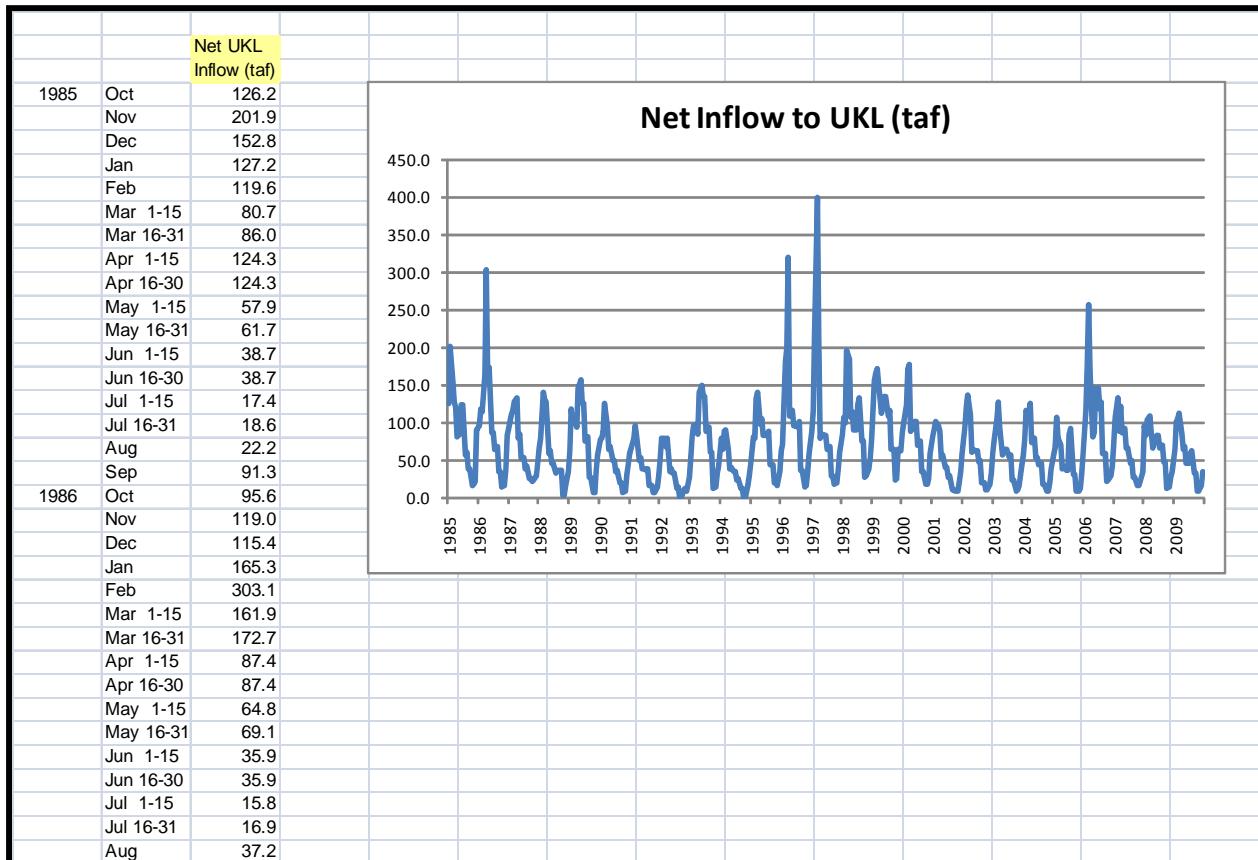


Figure B1: A column of values can be plotted as a time series, showing the sequence of values over time. Only a portion of the time series is shown in column form, while the entire series is shown in the same time plot. Values are often presented in a table with annual rows and monthly columns, as shown for March through September in **Table B1**. This allows for easy annual and monthly computations.

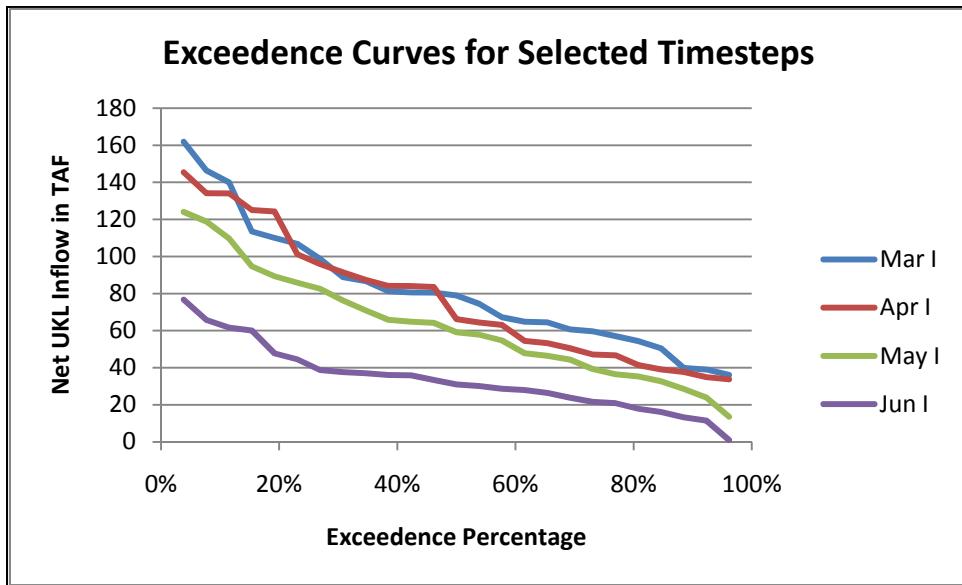


Figure B2: Exceedance Plots

2. Table 18

In this report, the term "Table 18" is often referenced. Table 18 refers to a table located within the 2010 National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) biological opinion (BO) and reasonable and prudent alternative (RPA) on page 177. Table 18 is a table of flows below Iron Gate Dam in the Klamath River in an exceedance format. This table was developed by altering the original exceedance table of flows in the proposed action (Table 6 in the 2010 NMFS BO on page 18) to increase flows in wetter time steps and decrease flows during drier time steps during the spring months. The Table 18 values were based solely on estimated biological needs of coho salmon, not a water balancing calculation considering the needs of ESA listed suckers in UKL, and irrigation and Wildlife Refuge responsibilities. This table was altered to show a desired flow result, not an operational procedure or an exceedance table resulting from an operational procedure. The NMFS RPA did not provide an operational procedure to achieve the RPA elements (including Table 18 flows). The current VBF procedure was designed to meet the intent of the NMFS RPA while accommodating the needs of listed suckers.

3. Baseline Flows

The VBF methodology uses a "baseline" flow to define the Iron Gate flow. The total Iron Gate flow = baseline flow + threshold releases. Therefore, the Iron Gate flow should never average below the baseline flow as this is the minimum flow for that time period. The baseline flow is chosen from a range of flows (Table 1 of the Klamath Project Revised Water Management Procedure; VBF Procedure document) depending on the current NRCS forecast ("water year types" are not utilized to define Iron Gate flows as in the past). The flows in Table 1 are the 95-40% exceedance flows (except June when it's 95-30%) from the NMFS RPA Table 18. The reason for developing a range of flows rather than just the absolute minimum flows (95% exceedance flow) is to ensure that absolute minimum flows are not experienced in non-drought years where the UKL elevation is low. For example, if a drought year occurs, followed by a wet spring, the March UKL elevation may still be low as UKL is still filling, but under this

method, the base Iron Gate releases would still be above the minimum since the forecasted inflow to UKL would be higher. The threshold UKL elevations for March through May were designed so that in most years Iron Gate flow is above the baseline due to additional releases from UKL that occur when UKL elevation is above the threshold elevation. Use of a 40% exceedance , rather than another exceedance, was derived by an iterative process along with the threshold elevations to achieve total Iron Gate flows (base+threshold) that meet the NMFS RPA while also meeting UKL needs for suckers (2008 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) BO), and the Project.

In October through February, the baseline flow does equal the 95% exceedance flow from the NMFS RPA Table 18. October and November have different patterns in Table 18 than December through February. October and November flows in Table 18 are fairly consistent through every exceedance. October's 95% exceedance flow is the same as the 5% exceedance flow. In November, the 95% through 35% exceedance flows are also the same. The threshold elevations for UKL in these months were set to mimic the Table 18 values for total flow. Therefore, the threshold elevation in October was set high enough that so that it was never exceeded in the period of record modeled. Therefore, the October flows would be 1000 cfs in all exceedances, as shown in Table 18. In November, the UKL threshold elevation was designed to only be exceeded in wet years as is shown in Table 18. In December through February, the threshold elevations were derived through an iterative process to allow total flows (base + threshold releases) to be above the 95% exceedance flow in most years in the period of record. This allows for monthly Iron Gate flows to be above the 95% exceedance level while UKL is filling during the winter months. In addition, using the 95% exceedance level as the baseline flows provides additional water to meet another element of the NMFS RPA that requires fall and winter flow variability between the months of October and February.

Table 1 in the Klamath Project Revised Water Management Procedure; VBF Procedure document, which lists the baseline flows, uses the actual flows in the NMFS RPA Table 18 and then interpolates between them. For example, in April, the baseline flows range from the 40-95% exceedance flows in Table 18. Therefore, the minimum flow in the April column equals the 95% flow of 1325 cfs and the maximum flow in the April column equals the 40% exceedance flow of 3485 cfs. The values in between are linearly interpolated. The forecast values in Table 1 are the actual NRCS forecasts that occurred during the period of record shown in an exceedance table format. For example, a forecast of 31% of average for March through September was exceeded 95% of the time in the period of record (1961-2009) and 140% of average was exceeded 5%.

4. Maximum Flows

The term "maximum flows" refers to flows which can be managed when UKL is below its flood control restrictions. This is not the same as flood releases which can be higher and occur when there is no additional storage in UKL. Maximum flows were developed based on the 15-5% exceedance flows in Table 18 of the NMFS RPA. Rather than just using the 5% flow as the maximum flow, the maximum flow is chosen based on the current forecast (% of average). This prevents pulling UKL down to threshold levels in very wet years during months when very high downstream flows are not biologically warranted, and meets the 2008 FWS BO requirements. The modeling results show that maximum flows are only used in one or two time periods (half months) in 30% of the years in the period of record. They are not used more frequently because when the Iron Gate flows are very high, UKL is often at a high enough elevation that additional storage is not permitted due to flooding risk.

The managed Iron Gate flow will always be between the VBF and the maximum flow which are both determined based on the forecast. The maximum flows are only identified between March and May since those are the only times significantly larger flows are expected to occur. Flows above the maximum flow could still occur if UKL's elevation rises to a level that requires releases for flood protection. Once average inflows start to decrease in June, high flows will likely only occur from a large singular event rather than a seasonal warming trend or other longer-term climate factor. At these times, there is no maximum flow.

5. NMFS BO Term and Condition 1B

"Reclamation shall, in coordination with the NMFS and USFWS, codify written operational procedures for coordinating and implementing the Klamath Project Operations as it applies to Upper Klamath Lake levels and Klamath River flows. Through this term and condition, Reclamation shall, in coordination with NMFS and USFWS, develop and implement a protocol for coordinating their Operations (including those elements of the IM process that still apply to the RPA) with the Services and other key agencies, tribes and stakeholders. Reclamation shall complete the document by July 15, 2010."

The Klamath Project Revised Water Management Procedure; VBF Procedure document provides the updated operational procedures for implementing Klamath Project Operations to meet the requirements of the NMFS and FWS BOs.

6. Irrigation/Agricultural Demand and/or Shortage

Project irrigation demands are currently predicted from the fall/winter precipitation levels. Using historical precipitation and historical irrigation use (prior to 2001), a mathematical relationship was developed between the two. This relationship is used in the model to predict the demand in each time step although the actual deliveries depend on the water availability.

The Project water availability is determined in 2 different ways: short term and long term. The long term (April through September) availability calculates the water availability by total inflow (through September) predicted by the forecast plus the current water stored in UKL minus the end-of-September minimum elevation of UKL minus the minimum (95% exceedance) Iron Gate flows. If minimum Iron Gate flows, UKL elevations, and irrigation demands cannot be met, then a season-wide reduction in available irrigation water will be applied. This reduction is also called the delivery factor. Although minimum flows and elevations are not the goal for UKL and the River, these values are used to identify a definitive shortage for the project. A condition where even minimums cannot be met would require early detection, planning, and action. The early decisions made in a situation like this can have long-term impacts on agricultural production and may not be able to be reversed once the season begins, even if the forecast under estimated the inflow. Such decisions may include actions such as crop changes, land idling, and early groundwater pumping.

This delivery factor is not necessarily the shortage that will occur in each time step but rather an indicator of potential upcoming shortages in all remaining months of the season. The actual potential shortage will be calculated based on the short term availability. The short term availability is for the current time step only and calculates the water availability by the predicted inflow for the current time step plus the current water stored in UKL minus the current month's minimum elevation of UKL minus the baseline Iron Gate flows.

7. Hydrologic Model

An exceedance table of flows below Iron Gate Dam resulting from the VBF procedure is included in Table 1 of the Klamath Project Revised Water Management Procedure; VBF Procedure document. This table was developed from an existing hydrologic planning model which is programmed in the WRIMS modeling software. This model takes historical input data (UKL inflow, Klamath River inflow below Link River Dam, precipitation, and related parameters), and applies certain operational rules to produce UKL elevations, Iron Gate flows, and agriculture deliveries.

For example, in August of 1981 the model calculated the following:

- The most recent forecast was 41% of average inflows,
- The August inflow was 16.65 TAF,
- The Iron Gate 95% exceedance (and therefore minimum) flow was 942 cfs,
- The minimum Iron Gate base flow requirement was 952 cfs,
- The end of July UKL elevation was 4139.73 feet,
- The minimum end of August UKL elevation was 4138.1 feet,
- The predicted agricultural demand was 61.9 TAF, and
- The agricultural delivery factor was 0.91, meaning that the adjusted demand was $61.9 \text{ TAF} \times 0.91 = 56.3 \text{ TAF}$.

Using a system of weights/preferences for each of these items, the model divided the total available water between Iron Gate flows, UKL, and agricultural deliveries in the following order:

1. Ensure UKL has water above the dam gate openings (so water can be released our of UKL)
2. Meet 95% exceedance of Iron Gate flow (942 cfs)
3. Meet UKL minimum elevations (as specified in the FWS BO) of 4138.1 feet
4. Meet Iron Gate base flow (952 cfs)
5. Meet adjusted agricultural demand of 53.6 TAF
6. Meet threshold elevation in UKL of 4141.0 feet
7. Meet full agricultural demand of 61.9 TAF
8. Deliver water above UKL threshold elevation downstream for Iron Gate flows

By using this order, the model calculated that there was enough water to satisfy items 1 through 5, but there was not enough water to bring the UKL elevation to the threshold of 4141.0 feet. As a result, UKL ended at 4138.57 feet, full agricultural deliveries were not met, and releases for Iron Gate flows above the UKL threshold were not calculated.

This calculation is done for the period of record (1961-2009) and calculates on a monthly time step. In the critical months of March through July, the model divides the month and calculates every 2 weeks.

8. Real Time Management

Any operational methodology requires real time management to some degree to maximize the intended purposes of water management while protecting the listed species, preventing flood hazards, and meeting agricultural demands (including Refuge needs). For example, the model may indicate that the April Iron Gate flow should be 4,160 cfs, however, a heavy snowpack and an expected rain-on-snow event may require a significant release of water from UKL that would take it below the threshold

elevation in order to prepare for a large, fast inflow. Real time management simply describes the day-to-day decisions that are made in order to adapt to current situations.

In some cases, real time management will be used to meet the intent of the BOs where the model shows a difference between VBF and Table 18, such as the wetter years in June. The sharp increase between the 25% and 30% exceedance levels for June in Table 18 does not fit a natural release pattern. Due to the unnatural curve of this increase and the significance of determining when flows above the 30% exceedance should occur, the timing of these higher flows will be determined through further discussions with representatives from Reclamation, the Service, NMFS and other key stakeholders. This team will determine when flows at or above the 25% exceedance would be warranted.